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were as follows: Pneumonia, 2; malarial fever, 1; atresia, 1; other causes, 2. No case of a particularly infectious or contagious character was reported. Six vessels were inspected on arrival; 3 of these were foreign and 3 coasting vessels. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 3 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Respectfully,

FELIX GARCIA,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Reports from Nuevitas and Puerto Padre.*

NUEVITAS, CUBA, January 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report from this station for the week ended January 13, 1900: Five vessels have arrived and 8 bills of health have been issued. There have been 5 deaths, none of contagious or infectious disease; the general health of the town is good. Puerto Padre reports 5 vessels arrived and 5 bills of health issued and 2 deaths; sanitary condition good.

Report from Gibara delayed and I have not heard from the physician to whom I wrote in Baracoa offering the inspectorship at that place.

By the next mail I shall forward special letter reporting diphtheria on board a steamship of the Munson Line.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Diphtheria on the steamship Curityba at Nuevitas.*

NUEVITAS, CUBA, January 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the *Curityba*, a Munson Line steamer, arrived at this port on January 11, 1900, with 3 cases of diphtheria on board, 1 case having died the previous day, and been buried at sea. The parents of the children state that the first they noticed of the disease was when the vessel was one day out from New York, but did not think that it was anything serious; that on the second day they reported to the captain of the vessel and at the same time consulted a physician, a fellow-passenger, and received some simple remedies; but the physician was unreliable, and the nature of the disease was not recognized until the fourth day at sea, when there were several cases in the same family. The sickest child was removed to the ship's hospital, and the rest of the family placed on the upper deck under canvas.

The outbreak was in the second-class cabin, and when the family was removed from it the stateroom occupied by them was washed with carbolyzed water and all the other passengers ordered on deck and sulphur burned for only one hour. On the night of the fourth day out, 1 of the children died, and, as already reported, was buried at sea. There was at that time another child in the hospital; this was removed temporarily, and the hospital washed out with carbolyzed water and fumigated for a short time with sulphur, the sick child then returned, and that was the situation when I boarded the vessel. I at once had the whole family removed to the hospital tents on Cayo Puto and separated the sick members of the family from the well, and placed Dr. Ariza in charge. One other child died on January 14, and the mother of the children

had a membranous deposit on tonsil on the 13th. The 3 cases now on hand are doing well.

There being no evidence of any infection or exposure among the first-class passengers, they were allowed to disembark after the sick were removed, and the second-class passengers were allowed to land later in the day, all baggage that had been exposed in the second-class cabin being disinfected at the plant.

There were no minors in the second-class cabin other than the ones removed and quarantined. I was informed by the purser that all bedding and articles used in the hospital had been thrown overboard and I have removed with the sick all bedding and tableware that had been used by them, even the tarpaulins used as tents and tent floor. I then had the compartments used especially by the infected family washed thoroughly with bichloride of mercury 1-500, and the cabin and hospital fumigated with roll sulphur 5 pounds to the 1,000 cubic feet, with instruction to be kept closed for twenty-four hours.

The passengers in the second-class cabin were all for this port, most of them for La Gloria, the colony of the Cuban Land and Steamship Company, and, fortunately, adults, with the exception of the infected family. Some of them went to La Gloria, 30 miles away, but many remained here and I find no evidence of any further spread of the disease. Anything in the way of bedding or tableware or linen which I thought might have been used by the infected family was either disinfected by immersion in bichloride solution, 1-800, or destroyed. The father of the infected family, a Mr. Jacob Broschart, states that he remained with his family in Scranton, Pa., several days before going to New York to take the vessel, and he thought it was at that place that the children had been exposed to the infection.

I respectfully request authority for the necessary expenditures, which so far include the employment of a nurse, at \$2 a day, 8 blankets from the quartermaster's, at \$3.27 each, 1 coffin \$5, 2 men to carry same \$2, and the necessary supplies from the Government commissary, and such drugs as would be needed.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, and Daiquiri.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *January 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended January 6, 1900:

*Santiago.*—There was a total of 33 deaths among the civil population, an increase of 6 over the preceding week, the principal causes of death being as follows: Malarial fevers, 5; intestinal diseases, 5; tetanus, 2; tuberculosis, 2; pneumonia, 3; bronchitis, 2; diphtheria, 1; peritonitis, 2; other causes, 11; total, 33. Population, 43,000; mortality, 39.9.

*Manzanillo.*—During the week ended December 30, 1899, there were 8 deaths reported, the principal causes being as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; malaria, 1; other causes, 3.

During the week ended January 6, 1900, a total of 7 deaths were reported, the following being the principal causes: Tuberculosis, 1; malaria, 3; pneumonia, 1; other causes, 2. Nothing else of interest reported.